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Friday, February 8, 1907.

Water, water everywhere! And also
plenty of water to drink.

Instead of a Roland, the President
has got a McDonald for his Oliver.

Every trace of pessimism has been
evaporated under this Utah sunshine.

Stanford White threatened the life of
Harry Thaw, so the testimony shows;
and threatened men live long.

If there is any doubt about it, Rep-
resentative Kuchler wants it under-
stood that he is willing to say it again.

That Nevada miner who lost \$200,000
in a dice game is probably regretting
the fact that \$3.80 of it was in real
money.

A decayed engineer at the throttle is
as dangerous in social affairs as a dead
engineer at the throttle in the railway
business.

And when they really wanted a man
who was competent to measure swords
with Jerome they were obliged to get a
Western lawyer.

General Bragg's opinion that one
Chinaman is worth two Japs does not
convince Californians that all three to-
gether are worth a thing.

President Kingsbury can now discover
the disadvantage of being a mere
scholar at the head of an institution
whose mission is to make scholars.

The King of the Belgians, being fond
of traveling incognito, gives gratifying
evidence of being ashamed of his real
self—as is all the rest of the world.

Several weeks have elapsed since the
News last gave a waiting party a dia-
gram of the route which Apostle Grant
would take to reach the District Court.

The South Dakota young man who
lost his promised bride because she
cloped with his father, now knows the
significance of the old saying, "Age
before beauty."

The legislator who voted for a bill
because it will help his party now, may
wake up some day to find that, with an-
other party predominant, his own party
is the sufferer from this special legisla-
tion.

That Senator Morgan of Colorado,
who was expelled from the Legislature
upon his own confession of crime, will
probably hereafter boast that at least
he escaped being a party to Mr. Gugen-
heim's election.

The little girl who asked: "If you
jumped off the world and kept going on,
where would you go?" should inquire
of that man of whom the Deseret News
says that he furnishes to humanity more
than human wisdom.

If the Mies and the Maxies and the
Gladyses and the other half nude
beauties whom the Deseret News is ad-
vertising in its sanctified pages should
form a sacred concert company and sing
in the Salt Lake tabernacle—My! What
a conference audience they would at-
tract!

One of the ways in which money
makes money is demonstrated by the
Panama canal contract, where the man
who had the assured finances could get
the assurance of money, while the re-
spected Bangs, whose money strength was

not sufficient, had to be left out in the
cold.

BRAZEN FALSEHOOD.

This is what Joseph F. Smith said
editorially in the latest issue of the
Improvement Era:

Nathier is there a member of the church
in Utah who believes that the consent of
the church authorities to any of their as-
sociates to engage in civil, political or
business affairs, is a command of the
church. What members do in these lines
is their own affair, and the church and
its officers do not command, either by
consent or otherwise.

The facts in the Moses Thatcher
case are that he was an apostle of the
Mormon church; he was the favorite
candidate of the Democracy of Utah for
the United States Senatorship; he re-
fused to acknowledge the right of
church officials to direct him in his
political desires; he was defeated for the
Senatorship, a Mormon Republican
legislative vote being used to elect an-
other Democrat; he was deposed from
his apostleship and denounced of his
official priesthood.

In Reed Smoot's case the facts are
that he is an apostle of the Mormon
church; he acknowledged and bowed
down to the direction of his ecclesiasti-
cal superiors in all matters; he de-
sired the Senatorship; he achieved it
by these means, as testified to by him-
self in Washington.

The Chairman—Senator, pardon me.
You said consent was given. I did not un-
derstand you to say by whom.

Senator Smoot—The presidency. I
asked the president of the church and his
counselors at the time.

And with reference to this same mat-
ter, this is the testimony of Francis
M. Lyman, the president of the quorum
of the apostles:

Senator Pettus—According to the rules
of the church, from whom was it his duty
to get permission?

Mr. Lyman—From the president of the
church, being an apostle.

Supplementing in the most authori-
tative way the statements of Smoot
and Lyman is the following testimony
of Joseph F. Smith:

Senator Hoar—Let me ask one question
right there. When was that official con-
sent, if ever, given to Mr. Smoot to come
here as Senator of the United States?
How, in what form?

Senator Beveridge—Did he have to get
your consent?

Joseph F. Smith—He did. He applied
to his associates for their consent for him
to become a candidate before the Legisla-
ture for Senator of the United States.

The Chairman—Whom do you mean by
his associates?

Joseph F. Smith—His associates, the
apostles.

The Chairman—The twelve?

Joseph F. Smith—The twelve apostles;
yes, sir.

Mr. Taylor—And the first presidency?

Joseph F. Smith—And the first presi-
dency, and he obtained their unanimous
consent to become a candidate if he chose.

To further give the emphatic lie to
his vicious statement in the Improvement
Era, we will quote Joseph F. Smith's
own testimony with reference to
the general practice of domination
of the ecclesiastics in all things, as fol-
lows:

Joseph F. Smith—It is the rule of the
church in regard to its official members,
and the rule is that no official member of
the church, such as the president of a
quorum, one of the twelve apostles, one of
the seven presidents of the seventies, or a presiding
bishop or ordinary bishop, shall en-
gage in any business whatever that will
take him away from the functions and
exercise of his ecclesiastical duties with-
out first getting the sanction and approval
of his superior officers in the church.
That is the rule.

Senator Hoar—Does that number of of-
ficials you have mentioned include apostles?

Joseph F. Smith—Yes, sir; I mentioned
apostles.

Senator Beveridge—Does that include
also any political occupations of these
people, or business occupations?

Joseph F. Smith—It includes anything
that will take an official member of the
church away from his official duty in the
church.

The Chairman—Whether it be business
or ecclesiastical work?

Joseph F. Smith—Whether it be ordi-
nary business, political business, or any
other business.

A more brazen falsehood was never
uttered by Joseph F. Smith than that
which he caused to be printed over his
own signature in the Improvement Era.
And the Deseret News does not dare
to print in its columns the Era article
and the contradictory testimony of
Smith in parallel columns.

DUBOIS KNOWS.

In speaking of Senatorial lecturers,
the Washington, (D. C.) Herald says
that Senator Dubois has received a
flattering offer from an Eastern lec-
ture bureau to deliver a course of pub-
lic addresses on the Mormon question,
with which he is better acquainted
"than any other man in public life,
except the two Senators from Utah." But
why make these exceptions? Senator
Smoot, as is demonstrated by his
defenders, never knew anything about
the Mormon question; and Senator
Sutherland, as demonstrated by his
own speeches, has forgotten all he ever
knew on the Mormon question. There-
fore Senator Dubois stands alone.

There was a belief at one time that
Senator Sutherland was fairly well in-
formed—say, for instance, four or five
years ago when he was opposing the
election of Apostle Smoot on the
ground that no high dignitary of the
Mormon church had a moral right to
aspire to a seat in the Senate of the
United States. At that time it was the
known contention of Senator Suther-
land that the system of government
prevailing within the Mormon church
and exerted by the church upon af-
fairs of State, and the known obliga-
tions of the leaders of the church to
the hierarchical authority, were such
as to properly disqualify any apostle
from holding a Federal position. Mr.
Sutherland was conceded to be very
well informed; he was born at a time
when his parents were in the Mormon
church, and was probably baptized into
the cult. He had lived practically
his whole life in Utah, in close contact
with the peculiar autocracies perpe-
trated by the chiefs of the church, and
he had been a known opponent there-
of; and for these reasons it was the
public estimation that he had a rather

thorough knowledge of the Mormon
question.

But when one reads the address
which he delivered in the Senate, it is
charity to suppose that he had a lapse
of memory and forgot all his former
information.

As to Reed Smoot, it is quite ap-
parent that he never knew anything con-
cerning the subject.

Thus Senator Dubois is left singular-
ly and alone—for he has known all
about the question for years, and he
has not forgotten anything.

AWFUL MURDER SCORE.

To those who advocate capital pun-
ishment, as well as to those who oppose
that extreme method of avenging
crime of the first intensity, it will be
interesting to note a comparison recent-
ly made between the conditions in this
respect in the United States and in Ger-
many.

In this country in the year 1904 it is
shown that 10.3 per cent of the 5,482
persons who committed homicide, only
116 were capitally punished. In Ger-
many during the same period the con-
victions were at the rate of 95.15 per
cent. During that year there were 104
homicides to each million of population
in the United States, and in Germany
there were but five.

Those who have watched statistics in
this matter assert that in this country
the proportion of homicides to popula-
tion has been increasing every year
for twenty years past, and that the dis-
tribution of this class of crime over
the country has been in large degree
related to the volume of population in
the different localities. As to this show-
ing it is said that during the last nine
months of 1906, New York and Chicago
had a murder every two days, San
Francisco every four days, Philadel-
phia and St. Louis every five days,
Kansas City every seven days; Mil-
waukee one in sixty days and St. Paul
one in ninety-one days.

To whichever side of the agitation
with reference to capital punishment
one may lean, these figures furnish
some food for thought. Upon the face
of them, however, they indicate that
where the law is rigidly and relentlessly
enforced, the crime of murder is in-
finitely less prevalent than where its
perpetrators may escape with compara-
tive ease.

MULTIPLYING WORK.

There is an apparent effort on the
part of some eastern wisecracks to over-
load the President's well-known great
capacity for work by attributing to
him an intention to remedy almost
every evil which exists in the whole
land. Just now they are claiming for
President Roosevelt that he is only just
beginning in his reform of the railroads,
and that he intends to go to the ex-
treme limit in forcing them to perform
the right kind of service at the right
kind of pay; but this is only one of the
innumerable tasks which they adven-
ture from day to day that he has set
for himself or that they have set for
him.

Mr. Roosevelt having achieved such
signal success in the matter of rail-
way rate legislation, these programme-
makers express a delightful confidence
in their expectations to see him relieve
certain corporate stocks of their re-
puted moisture; to show railway man-
agements how they may mend their car
shortage, regardless of their standing
orders for thousands of these vehicles;
to expose the identity of good trusts
and bad ones; to abolish child labor;
to forever settle the negro question;
to harmonize capital and labor; to
smash race suicide between the eyes;
to institute a plan for uniform mar-
riage and divorce customs; to revise the
tariff; to prescribe the quality of paper
and the color of ink to be utilized by
the newspapers; to settle the difficulty
between the San Francisco board of
education and the Japanese who desire
to attend the white public schools; to
discipline all unruly Senators; to reor-
ganize the army and reconstruct the
navy; and finally to build the Panama
canal. But are they not thus exhibit-
ing a disposition to "ride a willing
horse to death?"

It would seem to be entirely unfair
in these legislative and administrative
oracles to set out so much promise for
the President that, in order to secure
fulfillment, the third-term leaguers will
be able to thrust upon him executive
incumbency, extending into the year
1912, in opposition to his own desire
and his personal pledge.

The trouble with those who have as-
sumed to outline the executive pro-
gramme is that they count a promise
to perform as being equivalent to the
achievements of the performance—
they count an intention as being the
end finality of the act intended; and
so they attribute motives and purposes
to the President—or seek to get him
interested in some line of action—and
then they proclaim to the world that
it is the same as done. These are the
Roosevelt idolaters, and they are doing
more damage to him than all his en-
emies combined.

These people, who, if they love
Roosevelt at all, love not wisely but
too well—want a government composed
entirely of Roosevelt. Utterly regard-
less of the restraints which the consti-
tution and experience have combined
to place around the rights of the in-
dividual and the rights of the State,
as contradistinguished from the rights
conceded to the Federal government,
some of these adorners are making in-
calculable difficulties for the President,
by encouraging the idea that he should
govern the country in all things.

It is interesting to note salient ob-
servations by two great journals of the

country, both of which are friendly to
President Roosevelt, although not Re-
publican. The New York World, speak-
ing of the tendency to have a one-man
government—the determination of the
Roosevelt admirers to encourage him
to greater activity and the horror with
which Wall Street views his activities,
prints the following as a paragraph in
a very clever satire:

There is nothing left in all the world
but Theodore Roosevelt. The heavens
are rolling up like a scroll, and seven
Roosevelts, each wickered than the rest,
are doing the rolling up. The sun is afraid
to look down upon the dreadful scene,
and promptly gets a swat from the Big
Stick. The moon rises in terror, and a
round-headed man in a Rough Rider uni-
form chases her out of the firmament.
Even the stars, which are millions of
miles above Trinity spine, blink and cover
in horror. Their turn may come next.

And the Washington Post in two
thoughtful articles, one "Reform by
Compulsion" and the other treating of
the reserved rights of the States,
makes some pointed suggestions in the
following separate paragraphs:

How long will it be before some fiery
and persuasive fanatic will satisfy the
Legislature that people eat too much,
which is doubtless true, and get a law
passed fixing the amount and character
of food to be eaten by every one, whether
they like it or not; and then there must
be officers with authority to enter private
houses to learn whether or not the law
is being obeyed. Such a step would be
taken in the name of the State, and
then, following up, will come a law
giving a helpless lot of weaklings and de-
pendents, looking to the Government for
assistance at every turn and covering
its right to dictate and superintend every
detail of our lives.

The eloquent and able argument of Mr.
Rayner in the Senate last Thursday was
a plea for the Constitution of the United
States as it existed, and against the
100 years by the Supreme Bench of the
United States. During that entire period
it was held that ours is the dual system
of government. The powers of the Fed-
eral establishment are delegated, the
rights of the States are reserved, and
each government is sovereign in its sphere.
The rights of the States are reserved, and
each government is sovereign in its sphere.
The rights of the States are reserved, and
each government is sovereign in its sphere.

THAT MUNICIPAL USURPATION.

The absurd bill to put the police and
the fire departments of this city in the
hands of a commission to be ap-
pointed by the Governor seems to mass
all the impossibilities into one lump.

First of all, the creation of such a
commission is wholly unconstitutional.
It is provided in section 29, article
VI of the State Constitution, that no
special commission shall be created "to
levy taxes, to select a capitol site, or to
perform any municipal function."

Next, this bill proposes this uncon-
stitutional commission, and requires
the City Council to pay its expenses,
meet whatever bills or payrolls that
commission may see fit to create, and
in general to be at the service of that
commission. But the Council cannot be
coerced in any such way, nor the
people of this city be put at the mercy
of a commission which would have no
responsibility to the taxpayers or
voters of this municipality, and that
might easily absorb all of this city's
revenue, or a share of it altogether out
of all reason, compared with the needs
of other portions of the municipal gov-
ernment.

The State some years ago passed a
law requiring the County Commission-
ers to appoint in each county and pay
salary and expenses of a fruit inspector.
The Commissioners of Weber county
refused, holding that the State could
not require the counties to do this, nor
to expend the money necessary for this
specific purpose. The courts upheld
the Commissioners in their conten-
tion, and it is admitted that the
county funds cannot thus be diverted
by the State. But if the State cannot
so attack the county funds, it cannot
attack the city funds in the same
manner. It seems a clear case that if
the State wants a commission of this
kind for Salt Lake City, the State will
have to pay the cost of running our
police and fire departments. And that
is certainly a fair proposition if the
State wants to undertake the job of
running them.

We have not the least doubt that
the courts would hold the law uncon-
stitutional as conflicting with the sec-
tion cited. And we have not the least
doubt, either, that eventually the State
will have to pay all the bills which it
or its commission may incur in attempt-
ing to usurp a municipal function in
Salt Lake City which the Constitution
forbids.

SUNK INTO A PIT.

The most contemptible thing about
the Smoot case is Reed Smoot's in-
dorsement of the charges which are
made against his church and against
the polygamy in which he was born.
When Senators of the United States,
standing in that exalted chamber from
which their words go to all the world,
defend his right to a seat and give
as their reasons that polygamy is ab-
horrent to all civilization, but that
Reed Smoot has opposed it from his
infancy; that the Mormon church is
an evil institution, but that Reed Smoot
is superior to it; that the Mormon
religion is a relic of barbarism, but
that Reed Smoot is seeking to lift it
into the domain of ethics and modern
acceptability; and when Reed Smoot
gives to their utterances the indorse-
ment of his presence—his nods and
pulpable acquiescence, Reed Smoot de-
scends to a contemptible depth from
which neither the title "apostle" nor
the title "Senator" can rescue him.

Reed Smoot, as an apostle, is a part
of the Mormon system. If the church
is evil, he is, as an apostle, a product
of that evil. And he helps to perpe-
tuate the evil—for he has never
sought by word or act to reform
the church, merely accepting its gifts
and authorities and autocracies and
exercising them with apparent joy in

their utility for his advancement. Like
every man born in polygamy, Reed
Smoot's only defense for his father
and mother is that plural marriage
was a sanctified relation under a belief
in a commandment of God, up to the
time that the inhibitive revelation
was given from heaven to Wilford
Woodruff and by him promulgated to
the world in 1890. Reed Smoot has
never publicly assumed any other po-
sition in this community—and he dare
not assume any other.

The Senatorship is coming at a high
cost when its holder must allow the
relation between his father and mother,
which relation gave to him his birth
into this world, to be execrated as
ignoble; and when the religion which
he professes is called so base and
barbarous that in order to qualify
him it is necessary to commend him
as being superior to the thing which
he teaches! Most men would prefer to
honor their father and their mother
than to see their own days made long
in the Senate of the United States.

And the Mormon church may find
that the Senatorship comes too high for
one of its apostles, when it is to be
gained at such a price!

Short Stories

Rev. T. B. Gregory of New York was,
for a short time in the middle of the
'90s, pastor of the Universalist church
in Belfast, Me. At that early period in
his career he was already an original
thinker, a forceful speaker, and by his
unconventional attitude a rather unpopu-
lar character.

While his singular qualities as a
clergyman did not appeal strongly to
certain of the older parishioners, they
gained for him a notable popularity
with that mass of people who ordinarily
took little interest in church services.

Uncle John Wesley Maxwell, a kindly
old man from a neighboring village,
who failed to inherit that love for mat-
ters theological which his name would
indicate that he was born to, upon one
occasion went to hear the Rev. Mr.
Gregory preach.

Speaking about it to a friend the
following day the honest old man said
with great earnestness:

"By jolly, I am glad I went to hear
him—he's a smart feller. That's just
the kind of a sermon I like—there
wasn't so darned much religion in it."

When Billy Maher of Denver lived in
Georgetown, some twenty years ago, a
friend played a trick on him. The friend
wrote a factory where artificial limbs
are manufactured, stating that Mr.
Maher needed a cork leg. Immediately
a catalogue was sent the cork leg man,
and he has been receiving one each
year ever since. Last week Mr. Maher's
mail contained an elaborately illustrat-
ed catalogue and accompanying it was
a letter. It said:

"Dear Sir:—We understood that you
have been needing a cork leg for
more than twenty years. We are pre-
pared now to extend you credit, so
there need be nothing in the way of
your being fixed out in great shape. By
the way, what robbed you of your leg?"

Mr. Maher sat down and wrote the
following reply:

"Gentlemen: I thank you very much
for your offer of credit. However, I
do not need the leg now. Two years
ago the stump began to sprout and to-
day I have a new leg, even better than
the old one. My original leg was bit-
ten off by a guano-pollitiss twenty-
three years ago, but I caught the darn
thing and killed it. Yours, William
Maher."

Henry Arthur Jones was giving the
students of Yale an address on the
drama.

"Your American vernacular is pic-
turesque," he said, "and it should help
your playwrights to build strong, ra-
cily plays. But neither vernacular nor
anything else is of moment if perseverance
is lacking."

"No playwright can succeed who is
like a man I know."

I said to this man one New Year's
day:

"Do you keep a diary, Phillip?"

"Yes," he answered, "I've kept one
for the first two weeks in January for
the last seven years."

At a recent exhibition of pictures in
the gallery of the Salmagundi club,
New York, there was a water color in
which a negro was shown standing on
the deck of a river steamboat and
holding up a sounding line. The title
of the picture was "Mark Twain,"
which the negro was supposed to be
saying. About three out of every five
of the people who saw the picture ex-
claimed: "Why, I never knew Mark
Twain was a colored man."

A SONG OF FAREWELL.

The Spring will come again, dear friend,
The swallow o'er the sea;
The bud will hang upon the bough.
The blossom on the tree;
And many a pleasant sound will rise to
greet her on her way.
The voice of bird, and leaf, and stream,
And warm winds in their play;
Ah! sweet the airs that round her
breathe! and beautiful is
She bringeth all the things that fresh,
And sweet and hopeful be;
She scatters promise on the earth with
open hand and free,
But not for me, my friends,
But not for me!

Summer will come again, dear friends,
Low murmurs of the bee
Will rise through the long sunny day
Above the flowery lea;
And deep the dreamy woods will own the
slumberous spell she weaves.
And send a greeting m'd with signs,
Through all their quivering leaves:
Oh, precious are her glowing gifts! and
plentiful is she,
She bringeth all the lovely things that
bright and fragrant be;
She scatters fullness on the Earth with
lavish hand and free,
But not for me, my friends,
But not for me!

Autumn will come again, dear friends,
His spirit touch shall be
With gold upon the harvest-field,
With crimson on the tree;
He passeth o'er the silent woods, they
wither at his breath,
Slow fading in a still decay, a change that
is no death.
Oh! rich and liberal, and wise, and provid-
ent is he!
He teacheth his garner-house the things
(that ripen'd be)
He gathereth his store from Earth, and
silently—
And He will gather me, my
friends,
He will gather me!
—Dora Greenwell.

TO ANCIENT AND MODERN MEX-
ICO COMBINED

Only \$64.40 Round Trip.

Utah to City of Mexico and return.
Don't forget, tickets on sale Feb. 15,
1907, good for 60 days; via El Paso
and Mexican Central railway. You see
it all for one fare.

The beautiful spring-like weather
and a big, splendid trade.

KEITH O'BRIEN

Clearance Sale of broken lines of Ladies', Misses', Boys' Knit Underwear.

Broken lines of boys' vests, pants and
drawers, in natural wool and camel hair;
mostly large sizes. 65c to \$1.00. To close
out the line—49c per garment.

Ladies' light weight gray wool vests with
short sleeves and knee length pants; also a
few pieces of camel hair vests and pants.
Regular prices \$1.00 to \$1.50—To close out
at 59c each.

Children's white or gray, fleeced vests
and pants. Regular 35c quality—at 25c.